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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Model Store.

We take great pleasure in calling the special attention of our readers to the fact that D. S. Diefenbacher & Co., have removed from Market street to their large and beautiful rooms No. 19 Fifth avenue—formerly occupied by Macum & Carlisle—which the enterprising firm have fitted up in a style unequalled by any in the city.

The general arrangement of the retail room for neatness and convenience is up to the most modern, and can, without hesitation, be styled a "gem of beauty."

The ladies can now fit on shoes without any reserve, as the ottomans are tastefully arranged through the center of the store, entirely separate from the gentlemen's department, which the firm have wisely confined to the rear of the room.

By a glance at the windows the observer will at once be struck with the beauty and superior quality of the goods for sale. The ladies can now be supplied with the latest styles and the finest work manufactured. The stock cannot be surpassed. It is a perfect delight to gaze upon the lovely and diversified colored shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children.

The Gents' department is complete. The newest styles of French calf and kid skin stitched boots, gaiters and English walking shoes, always on hand, of the different widths.

We urge our readers to call on this firm, feeling assured they can please, both in quality and price, the most fastidious.

The Greatest Variety

of Soaps and Perfumery in the city at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street. TTS

Where to be Found.

I take this method of informing my many friends and former patrons, who are about purchasing their spring and summer clothing, that I am now engaged at the elegant and fashionable merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. Henry Seltzer, No. 127 Federal street, where I will be pleased to have them call, and warrant as before to suit them in every particular. M. C. Burke, late cutter at No. 118 Market street.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

The Magic Comb

At Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street. TTS

Economy is Wealth.

We would say, act upon this suggestion and go to the popular Patent Medicine Depot of Joseph Fleming, 81 Market street, and supply yourself with all the necessary Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c. It is generally understood that he keeps *the largest stock, greatest variety, and the best Proprietary for the money* than can be had at any other establishment in the city.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Cheaper than elsewhere at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street. TTS

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market. Warranted as money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McHarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Royal Prussian Garrison Hospital.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has confirmed its renowned and wholesome effects, and in this place it is the most powerful for improving the blood, as a refreshing and nourishing remedy, and is ordered by the pound in scorbutic cases especially, because it is so readily taken by the sick. Dr. Melmenthe, First Physician of the Staff. MWF

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation Bill Adopted.

The Senate Backs Down and Agrees by One Majority to the Report of the Conference Committee—Chas. H. Stinson Chosen Speaker of the Senate—Local Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 15, 1869.

In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Jackson, Democrat, of Sullivan, moved the reconsideration of the vote yesterday defeating the appropriation bill. Agreed to and the Conference Committee's report was concurred in by 17 to 16. Of the seven Republicans who yesterday voted with the Democrats against the bill, Brown of Mercer, Coleman, Fisher, White and Worthington voted for the bill. Messrs. Graham and Billingfelt were the only Republicans voting no.

The Senate Republican caucus this afternoon unanimously nominated Senator Chas. H. Stinson, of Montgomery, for Speaker during the recess.

Nothing was done in the Legislature this afternoon and evening but concurrence in amendments, &c.

The militia bill was amended by Mr. Ercett in the Senate to take effect immediately. Passed both houses.

Mr. Morgan's bill exempting sewing machines belonging to poor widowers from distress for rent passed both houses.

Mr. Wilson, in the House, called up the Senate bill authorizing citizens to hold property held or devised by aliens. Passed both houses.

Mr. Morgan's coal oil inspection bill for Allegheny county, passed both houses.

The Senate bill regulating the taking of game passed both houses.

Mr. Wilson's bill admitting Saint Paul's Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh to soldiers' orphan act, passed both houses.

Mr. Jones's bill authorizing cities and boroughs to provide against adulteration of milk, passed both houses.

The Senate bill against obscene advertisements, and prohibiting the publication of noxious medicines for sexual diseases, passed both houses.

Mr. Nicholson, in the House, charged ten Senators who voted to reject the appropriation bill, with drawing one thousand dollars salary per diem for voting.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

The State Temperance Convention—The Platform of the New Party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, April 15, 1869.

The State temperance political convention met again at half-past eight this morning, in Diamond Hall, President Hayes in the chair. 200 in attendance. An opening prayer was offered by Rev. M. Carmon, after which the report of the committee on a party organ was considered, and arrangements were made to establish the paper. The report of the committee on platform and resolutions was not taken up. The preamble asserts it is to be the duty of government to protect the people, that it is the duty of the law-making power to prohibit the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drinks, and arraigns the manufacturer and dealer as public enemies; and as neither of the political parties in the field are willing to take up the cause of the people against their enemies, but in fact rely greatly upon this element for success, we have no recourse but to form what will adopt measures that will secure the object desired by us. The platform was adopted by the convention harmoniously. A resolution was offered favoring equal suffrage, regardless of race or sex, but was not adopted, and in its stead a resolution accepted which referred such issues to the national convention which is to be called soon. The State Central Committee are authorized to call a convention at Columbus to nominate candidates for State officers this fall. The convention adjourned at five p. m., and although not sanguine of immediate success, they friends of the cause claim that they will hold the balance of power in the elections.

ALTOONA, PA.

Destructive Fire—Seventeen Houses Destroyed—Loss About $40,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., April 15, 1869.

A fire broke out in Piper's livery stable, in this place, at eight o'clock, and gained such headway as to baffle the efforts of the firemen. In a short time seventeen houses were destroyed and a number of stables. The following are the losses: Mr. Shaffner, McMahon, one house, $1,500; Kotlen & Walls, hotel and brewery, $8,000; Mr. Matson, one house, $2,500; Mr. Elliott, six houses, $10,000; Mr. Bruner, three houses, $6,000; Mr. Wise, one house, $1,000; Piper's livery stable, $5,000; Mr. Works, one house, $1,000; Mr. Patterson, two houses, $6,000; Mr. Patterson, one house, $2,000. A number of the buildings consisted of frame. The loss is about $40,000, partially covered by insurance.

Compliment to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Employees.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 15, 1869.

The following extract from a dispatch to Superintendent Chas. E. Gorsline, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, is highly complimentary to the managers of that favorite route. The commanding General of several hundred soldiers which passed over this road in the last few days en route for California, telegraphs Mr. Gorsline:

"I desire to testify to the superior facilities rendered by your road to the officers and men of my command, not only in the matter of transportation, but in the kindness and courtesy extended to me by all the officials of the road. Every comfort attended to first-class passengers has been received by us on the road and the best of time made."

He also recommends it to General Sherman as the most desirable route for transporting troops.

WASHINGTON.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

General McCook Appointed Governor of Colorado—Nominations Confirmed and Favorably Reported—The Whisky Ring Defeated—The Office-Hunters Rampant—The Hale-Perry Correspondence—Clerks Dismissed—No More to be Appointed, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1869.

Additional Nominations.

The nominations to-day numbered fifty-nine, divided as follows: Nineteen from the Treasury Department, seventeen from the State, thirteen from the Postoffice, one from the Interior and five from the Attorney General's office. Delong, of Nevada, who gets the Japanese mission, is a prominent man in that State, a member of the National Executive Committee and disputed with Stewart for the Senatorship. Barron, of Wisconsin, who gets the Fifth Auditorship of the Treasury, is a good man, who applied for the Sixth, and displaces Walker, of Indiana. Nobody here knows anything about Martin of Alabama, who gets the Sixth. General Badeau's appointment as Assistant Secretary of Legation to London was quite a surprise him, and was made at the request of Minister Motley. Gen. McCook's appointment to the Governorship of Colorado displaces Hunt, and makes a vacancy in the mission to the Sandwich Islands which will be filled to-morrow or next day. Among the changes made is that of General Caldwell, of Maine, yesterday nominated for Consul at Callao, Chile, and now transferred to Valparaiso, which is what he wanted, and Farrand, of California, will to-morrow be changed from Valparaiso to Callao, which is what he wanted also. J. C. Fletcher, of Indiana, was changed from Palermo to Oporto, Italy. Among the changes made is that of General Caldwell, of Maine, yesterday nominated for Consul at Callao, Chile, and now transferred to Valparaiso

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

THE Speech of Senator HARRY WHITE in the State Senate in favor of Retrenchment and Reform, herewith published, is in accord with a deep-seated public sentiment, and will secure for him the thanks of the tax-payers in every part of the State. The truth is, the time has come for a searching reform in legislation and the management of our State finances, and Senator WHITE has done good service in the manner he has presented the subject. He is one of the clearest headed and most vigilant members of the body to which he belongs, and an enlightened legislator.

THE Legislature will adjourn to-day, when probably the most corrupt session yet will end. We desire to bear our testimony to the fact that there are some upright Senators and members. They are so conspicuous, because so few in number, that they need not be particularized. The other sort are no less conspicuous, and they will be among the first to begin to lay pipe for procuring their re-election. Republicans should at once give them to understand that they must stay at home. Republicans everywhere should prepare to administer the rebuke which the faithless representatives richly deserve.

THOSE interested in the navigation of the Ohio river, will bear in mind the public meeting to be held at Wilkins Hall this forenoon at eleven o'clock, to hear the report of the committee that visited Washington, asking legislation to prevent the erection of short span bridges over the Ohio river. The bridges already erected at Steubenville and Cincinnati seriously impede navigation, and now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have in course of construction two bridges—one at Bellair and the other at Parkersburg—each of which has but two hundred feet span. The earnest protests of those representing the boating interests, have secured the appointment of a Corps of Engineers, who are to supervise the erection of bridges hereafter, and it is hoped and expected that they will discharge their duties faithfully and fearlessly. The report of the Committee who recently visited Washington will doubtless prove interesting, and a full attendance at the meeting to-day is desired.

THE supernumeraries and plunderers in general have triumphed at Harrisburg. The Senate, after standing firm awhile, backed down. It was too feeble a body to make a successful resistance, standing between the community and the Treasury. This we have expected and predicted for some time past, and we suffer no disappointment. But we shall be disappointed if equal success attend the case before the people, to whom it now goes. The motion of Senator BILLINGSLEY to use $8,000 of the money on hand, and which can be spared just as well as not, in anticipating the State debt and stopping interest, also failed. The Ring want the money to manipulate for their own benefit. When the trial comes on a question between the pockets of the Ring and the pockets of the people, the Ring are sure to win. There is but one way. The people must rise in rebellion against the men who have been guilty of this extravagance and corruption at Harrisburg. Let Republicans strike them down as enemies to their interests and honesty, and select in their stead others who cannot be bought and will be honest. As for the Democrats, they have either gone for every outrageous thing or failed to vote no, when by so doing they would promote economy and honesty.

THE MODERN PHARISEE.

If we were asked to point out a fair example of the modern Pharisee, we would reply by directing the inquirer's attention to that by turns benevolent breathing and bellicose gentleman familiarly known as JOHN BULL. His benevolence, generally speaking, is of the purely emotional and theoretical kind. His belligerent propensities, on the other hand, always take a practical shape. JOHN BULL in the costume of a sturdy yeoman, with a walking stick under his arm, resembling a bludgeon in its proportions, and top-boots crossed negligently over each other, leaning lazily over a hedge-row, commenting upon the management of his neighbor's farm, and prolix of advice, is one thing; but JOHN BULL directing his own domestic affairs is another and very different thing. But to understand Mr. BULL thoroughly and comprehend the various shades of difference between his precepts and example, one must observe him in both characters. Perhaps no nation has had more, or stronger reasons than the Americans for pursuing the study of the character of the representative BULL. In our various dealings with that gentleman, we have been compelled, in a manner, to remark the irreconcilable phases of character presented in his person under the shifting lights of self-interest, tyranny, arrogance, assumed friendship, Christianity and downright manly worship. It has happened more than once that, just when we were congratulating ourselves upon having at last found the key to his character, we were suddenly betrayed into fresh surprise by an instantaneous change of his facial muscles, and a corresponding rapid movement of his imposing body. Even at this hour we plead guilty to a trifle of hesitation in making up our mind upon the merits of Mr. BULL, so many things require to be taken into consideration.

It was not enough for him to keep up a constant irritation in the American mind during the war, by predicting the inevitable overthrow of the Republic. He had always declared it an "experiment," and one that would be short lived, and it was naturally very gratifying to him to find that this prediction was in a fair way to be fulfilled. We say it was sufficiently irritating to discover that Mr. BULL'S pleasure was heightened in proportion as our difficulties increased, to say nothing of the stealthy efforts he made to assist in the fulfilment of his predictions. Providence was too slow for his notions. He fancied speedier measures might be devised, and he bent all his energies secretly to that end.

When the war was ended, his chagrin and mortification were so intense that he could not conceal it. He immediately assumed the role of a Christian in discussing the treatment of our political prisoners. When he contemplated the cruel confinement of JEFF. DAVIS and his coadjutors, his bowels of compassion were moved to that degree that he implored us to liberate them immediately. There was "but one course for us to pursue, if we desired to be recognized as a civilized nation," and that course the meek Mr. BULL was ready to point to us. It was a "sin," a "national shame," worse, "a blot that could never be effaced from our record as a nation," to hold JEFF. DAVIS in durance. English magnanimity, English benevolence, and English honor "coiled" from such scenes as were witnessed upon the American continent with the complacency which accompanies all matter-of-course consequences. To say that these things operated either for or against the political prisoners would be to attribute more weight to JOHN BULL'S utterances than they can claim. In due time the Government released the "martyrs," and granted a general amnesty. JOHN BULL has now an opportunity to make a lion of JEFF. DAVIS, or what is left of him. But he has also an opportunity to display his consistency in his treatment of his political prisoners. He has now an admirable opportunity to prove that example is better than precept by liberating the Fenian prisoners. Perhaps he will try to avoid the dilemma by arguing that they are something more than mere political prisoners, but in that case we will demand the evidence. All the facts in our possession tend to prove that the efforts of the Fenians who instigated and headed the movement in Ireland were justified by the tyranny of the Modern Pharisee. The rebellion headed by JEFF. DAVIS was waged in the interests and for the perpetuation of human slavery. The movement headed by the Irish Fenian leaders was the natural operation of the law which impels men to fight for liberty and freedom. There, in a nutshell, is the difference. No one acquainted with the history of Ireland can be found who will pretend to say that, compared with JEFF. DAVIS and his lieutenants, the Fenian Irish are not as innocent as children. These men have endured all the rigors that contemptible prison officers could impose upon them. Some of them have lain in prison for years. The greater proportion of them are men of education and culture. Recently, Mr. BRIGHT was instrumental in securing the release of a portion of them, whereat JOHN BULL set up a howl of indignation. The *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* are bitterly opposed to any more "weak exhibitions of clemency." The latter is anxious to acquire a reputation for liberality, yet this is the way it treats the question:

"The Irish peasantry are by no means as yet in such a state of mind that it is safe to give them to understand that rebellion is a fine, virtuous proceeding which the government is half ashamed and half afraid to treat as a serious crime. If we were well on the other side of a serious rebellion, if we had fought the battle and won the victories which had thoroughly broken the spirit of disaffection at home and destroyed the hopes of the Irish in America, it would be very different as to matters stand the enemy who has been defeated is so very small, the defeat which he has received is so trifling, and so little impression has been made upon the cause from which proceeds the hostility of which he was the representative, that the question of treating with contempt the cause which he represents is a hollow one, and is a mere mask for our fear of dangers which it would be more easy to confront with an open avowal that they are serious and must be met in a serious spirit."

If this means anything, it means that the iron heel of despotism must be held fast on Ireland, lest the "dangers" JOHN BULL perceives in the Fenian movement, and of which he yet pretends to be only "half afraid" of, should assume such gigantic proportions as must be met in a more serious spirit" by and by. Contrast the tone of the English press on this subject with their opinions and advice in the matter of dealing with JEFF. DAVIS, and it will not be difficult to perceive who is entitled to the term of the Modern Pharisee.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

It is reported that President GRANT has been persuaded by Congressmen and Senators to make appointments that did not accord with his judgment, and that he is in hopes the Senate will review the selections with an unsparing scrutiny. When the President confesses to being over persuaded, we can have some conception of the kind and extent of the pressure brought to bear upon him, and how radically defective is the present system of making appointments. It is at war with the public service first in view. The shrieks of locality personal interest, claims of friendship, and kindred considerations are usually at the bottom of the urgency with which applications are pressed in a great majority of cases. There really is no ordeal to pass the applicants though for ascertaining their qualifications and fitness. The Senate is the nearest approach to it; but only in exceptional cases, even there, is anything like an inquiry instituted. How the civil service stands it, is really wonderful. It is not at all surprising that we hear of the President throwing up his hands and declaring that he has frequently been imposed upon and has already been compelled to remove from office men he had appointed. The consequence of a system so villous and corrupting, is that the public service in every branch is made to suffer from negative honesty and poor capacity in the ten thousand offices, which, though of a minor character, perform an important part in our governmental system. Take the collection of the internal revenue for instance: how vast must be the difference in the volume flowing into the Treasury if positive, fully capable and inflexibly honest men, who

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Fish is opposed both to the President and a majority of the Cabinet, and regards the cause of Cuban Independence as hopeless, desiring to base the Government policy upon that view. It is anticipated that this diversity of opinion may lead to a reorganization of the Cabinet.

On the night before his execution, a French criminal sent for a physician and remarked that he was greatly troubled by the state of his health. The doctor examined him and prescribed for him, and the medicine was taken as directed, though the sick man expected to live for years.

At Booth's "Othello" takes the place this week of "Romeo and Juliet." The gross receipts for fifty-eight performances of the latter play reached the sum of $65,000. It is said that before the season closes "Henry IV." will be brought out at this theater, with Mr. Hackett as Falstaff.

It was Mr. Jerome Hopkins, the distinguished artist, who left his position as organist at Grace Church, New York, last Sunday in the middle of the services. In a card to the public he says: "Although professing to be an artist, I claim the privilege of private judgment in matters ecclesiastical—at least, in a measure; and every fibre in my body rebelled against any longer being a party to turning the church service into a musical burlesque on the occasion in question, so I impulsively separated myself from the scene of my tribulations."

The press rooms in Harper's establishment contains thirty-five Adams's presses for book printing, and eight cylinder presses. Ninety-six men and women are employed in the press rooms alone. One hundred and seventy-six are employed in the bindery. The total number of employees foots up five hundred and two, one-third of whom are women.

A short time since, as General Butler was riding in the Pennsylvania avenue cars, a lady who was leaving the car, expressed a wish to pass him, "Look out for your spoons." The General promptly followed her and ascertained that she was employed in the Treasury. She fills now a responsible position, leave of absence, and the General has had her place filled by a colored woman.

A "double-ender" locomotive has been invented. It has no tender, but carries a water tank over the boiler, and coal in a box in the rear of the furnace. It has trucks and cow-catchers at either end, and runs with equal facility with either end foremost.

The New City Directory.

We learn that the canvassers have finished collecting the names for the directory for 1869-70. The district from which the addresses have been gathered, embraces the entire city as consolidated between the rivers; also the entire district on the north side of the Alleghany from Mr. Nash's Run to above Sharpsburg, and the district south of the Monongahela river from Coal's Run, below Temperanceville, to beyond Ormsby borough, in Lower St. Clair township. This includes the names of residents as far out on the Connellsville Railroad as the salt Works, and out the Greensburg pike to the edge of Wilkinsburg, in the city of Pittsburgh proper, and in Alleghany City from the river back on the hill as Spring Garden, and on south side of Monongahela as far back as Mt. Oliver and Mt. Washington. This is about the same extent of territory usually canvassed, with the exception that between the rivers the canvass is now made to the extreme boundary of the new city territory. The average amount of names taken in the last three years has been about fifty thousand. Many of these are of course duplicates, the address of business men being taken at their residences as well as at their offices.

In last year's directory (1868) there were four hundred and twelve pages of solid names, or about forty-one thousand addresses of private residences and business offices. If from this be taken the number of names of firms, which from the Business Directory would seem to be about five thousand, we have say thirty-one thousand residences. From the census, based on the basis of the usual statistical multiplier of five and a half to each household, would give a population of over one hundred and ninety thousand that are in strict embraced in the canvass for the directory. The year previous (1867-8) there were four hundred and thirty pages of solid name or about forty-three thousand addresses. From this it would seem that about eleven per cent. of the names taken in the canvass are duplicates. This year the number of names brought in is nearly five hundred. Deducting from this the per cent. of duplicate names which appears from previous years to be the usual proportion, it would seem that the City Directory will contain about forty-two or three thousand addresses of residences and business houses. The Business Directory usually attached, this year will be published separately, made the subject of especial canvass with a view to obtaining a very full directory of business and firms. Some six thousand business addresses are, we learn, obtained. These are, of course, printed in the body of the work, as well as in the business directory, and being deducted from the whole net number of names, would leave only forty-one or two thousand addresses of residences. This would indicate a population of rising two hundred thousand within the territory embraced in the canvass for this year's directory.

It would not seem possible that many names could have been missed, from the facts we have given, but still we would suggest that any persons who are not sure their names have been obtained should take the trouble to hand them in to the publication office of the work. We would like to see the directory as complete as possible for convenience sake, and especially that when the census is taken next year we may make comparisons with the directory issue. Office clerks can find names for reference on the names in their directories, why not Pittsburgh?

THE Spanish journals have at last succeeded in whittling down the force of the insurgents to 11,000. The prowess of the eleven thousand is scarcely worth mentioning. The *Herald* gives the details of a battle between one hundred troops and three thousand insurgents at Bernando, in which the rebels lost one hundred and thirty-six killed and twice that number wounded. No mention is made of the troops mentioning. Another journal describes an engagement between fifty troops and ten times their number of insurgents, in which the troops killed six without losing a man. Twice we have six hundred negroes, armed with machetes," whipped out of their boots, with the loss of ten killed, by fifty regulars and sixty volunteers. As this sort of slaughter now the government can bring itself to the point of consenting to receive fresh reinforcements.

FORTY-SEVEN per cent. of the population of France are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the annual products of which amount to four times the total of all the other industries. We are assured that the prevailing condition of affairs is the result of what in England is called "small farming." Though in England small farms are the exception, in France they are the rule. For instance, there are very few enormous estates held in France by one individual, while in England the bulk of the land is owned by a small minority. The distribution of the soil in the two countries is based on systems diametrically opposed to each other. We see what results from them. Prosperity and comparative content on one side, starvation and sullen discontent on the other.

DURING the past ten years the trade of Russia with foreign countries has increased enormously. It is stated that the exports by the Baltic alone during that time have increased 96,000,000 roubles. The imports from foreign States in 1867 exceeded those in 1866 by no less than 54,369,367 roubles, the largest share of which falls to Prussia. The entire value of the exports and imports of the Empire by and from European countries (including Finland) amounted in 1867 to 457,000,585 roubles. During the same year 11,047 vessels were entered in Russian ports and 11,060 cleared, showing totals respectively of 1,385,788 and 1,400,552 tons.

THE difficulties between the mill owners and operatives of the factories in Lancashire, England, threaten to terminate in another serious calamity to the district. Already upwards of 100 operatives are out of employment, with the probability that ere a week has passed another will be increased fourfold. We are told that mills are shut up, helpless women and children are half-starved, and the whole state of society disorganized in what has generally been considered the most prosperous district of England.

THE *Herald* finds fault with the jailers of Monmouthshire prison for permitting Twitchell to hold a levee in his cell the day preceding that on which he was to have been executed. We can easily understand why it should object to the practice of making much of murderers, but is there anything more inconsistent in smoothing a man's pathway to eternity by a liberal supply of champagne and oysters, fried in the Philadelphia style, than in conversing a man from the error of his ways, and then launching him into eternity?

SENATOR SPRAGUE having charged Messrs. Brown & Ives, of Providence, R. I., with making a proposition to him to unite their vast interests to prevent a suspension of specie payment, and break down their rivals in business, which he (Sprague) "spurned with contempt," that firm publishes a card pronouncing the charge totally false and malicious. The privileges of the Senate guarantees to Senators, among other things, the following: "And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." It would seem from the latest phase of the case that Senator Sprague has done a cowardly thing in taking advantage of the firm in question.

IT is said that the President was very greatly disinclined to appoint Ashley Governor of Montana, and did not do so until one hundred and ten members of Congress petitioned him. Ashley played the poverty dodge—said he had served the country over so long and had nothing to show but a twenty-five foot mining lot in Montana, which somebody gave him, and somebody else stole. He wanted to go and look after the lot as Governor. Ashley got through by the skin of his teeth, but he is disgraced. The President was strongly inclined to withdraw the nomination, and if Ashley goes to speculating too freely in corner lots out in Montana he will be removed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* writes to that journal to express his surprise that the Legislature of that State should entertain for a moment a certain bill before that body, the provisions of which permits the Sheriff to charge upon every execution received the full amount of fees, whether he collects anything or not. Whereupon the Editor replies that the "monstrosity" of the bill is precisely what will secure it passage. "The Sheriff can afford to pay $100,000 for its passage, and many legislators can afford to take it." This remark appears to be based upon close observation.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Speech of Senator Harry White

In the State Senate on the Appropriation Bill.

The bill "to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government and other general and specific appropriations" being under consideration April 2d, Mr. White, Senator from Indiana, remarked as follows:

Extravagance abounds in the land. The limit, it seems, is reached, and it is becoming both government and individual to consider where they stand, that they may speedily retrace any steps in the wrong direction. It is the proper occasion for the representatives of the people, the guardians of great trusts, now sitting here, while considering a bill making appropriations for the "ordinary expenses of government to pause," for an interchange of views as to the correct reform and retrenching policy of the times. My friend, the Senator from Allegheny, (Mr. Ewert,) always speaking to the purpose, has just wisely said he was ready for all needed reform, and called on party friends to stand by him. Associated with him on committee, I know his views and we can co-operate. The Senator from Cleveland, usually able and generally fair, has my sympathy in the sentiments he has just expressed on economical administration. When he spoke as a Senator and a citizen I commended him; when he spoke with the unfairness of a representative partisan, if I do not censure, I certainly must criticise him. Sir, it was more of the partisan than the Senator to present in unfair contrast the expenses of State administration for the years 1865 and 1866 with those of 1861-62-63, and subsequent years. It is true, expenses of administration have rapidly increased since last. Why was this, sir? The war for a Government unequaled in the world for its wise intelligence to know from this came all extraordinary increase of expenditure. As the resolute progressed Pennsylvania gave two hundred and fourteen regiments of her citizen soldiers to the great cause. In invoking a ballot-box test, is it fair to contend that in organization of such a military force, made from time to time, increased drafts upon the Treasury? Sir, I repeat a thrice told tale in saying Pennsylvania's liberal contributions to the support of the general Government necessitated mainly the visible increase in expenses of administration. After the war came the crippled and maimed soldier, out of employment and without the means of support for himself or family. Fresh in the recollection of a great deliverance, how could the people of those in power yielded to a request to give labor and employment for a time to the man who left a leg or an arm on some battle field of the rebellion, and well, if the remaining one crippled, about these halls were frequently seen government. Then came the soldiers' orphans, wards of the commonwealth and the nation. Schools were organized, the little children of our dead heroes were gathered in—and annually we have given our hundreds of thousands to clothe, maintain and educate "the soldiers' orphans." More than this, we have in our cities and larger towns benevolent institutions opened wide their doors, and in the blessed name of charity received and cared for the "poor and needy" who had directly or indirectly suffered in the great struggle. These institutions the Commonwealth has given and given liberally. And, sir, more than all else with the increase of population has necessarily increased the expenses of our judiciary system in two from year to year grown larger and larger, and this, indeed, is the true explanation of my friend from Clearfield. But, sir, I will not continue this dry detail. The natural causes of the increased expenses of the administration are well known to every intelligent citizen who glances his eye over the statement. The war, however, is over and its immediate results are rapidly passing away. Today we have profound peace, and the fruits of victories as well as war. It is prudent to carry ashore where we have to take a new departure. Sir, that great political organization which has given us the victories of a few years ago, which held the nation safe against the stunning stroke of rebellion, is now the controlling power of the nation, and to-day controls the policy of the nation, and has a majority of the Senators from foreign States in 1867 exceeded those in 1866 by no less than 54,369,367 roubles, the largest share of which falls to Prussia. The entire value of the exports and imports of the Empire by and from European countries (including Finland) amounted in 1867 to 457,000,585 roubles. During the same year 11,047 vessels were entered in Russian ports and 11,060 cleared, showing totals respectively of 1,385,788 and 1,400,552 tons.

Reduction of salaries	$ 67,205 25
Reduction of mileage to members of Legislature	21,400 00
Public buildings, grounds, fuel and light about	10,836 25
Public printing	10,000 00
Postage	15,000 00
	30,000 00
	10,000 00
	$161,593 45

And as a further measure of economy it is already by law made the duty of the Commissioners of the sinking fund when the balance under their control justified it, to anticipate the payment of maturing obligations of the public debt, thus saving to the Commonwealth principal sums and dollars of accumulating interest. Such, sir, is a brief resume of the measures of retrenchment recommended by the Democratic State Convention and Reform in obedience to the resolutions of that convention, but the Senate practically inaugurate the advocated policy. It is perhaps no bad taste for me to remark that since my entrance upon the duties in this body, I have been devoted to economy in our public expenditures, a survey of my past history sustains me in this declaration. And, sir, some weeks since I introduced a resolution instructing your Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire into the manner of conducting the business of the several departments of State government, with a view to reform, if possible, the expenses of administration. It may not be out of place for me to say that committee has industriously, if not wisely, performed its duty. A few days since a report was submitted for the action of the Senate, accompanied with a bill carefully prepared to carry into practical effect the recommendations of the Committee. Any action, or, to epitomize this report, that you may finally comprehend the following: An act to reduce the expenses of government," accompanying it, and upon which you will be called to take action.

A rigid adherence to the law of the last session of the Legislature, fixing the pay and mileage of officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, as the same is defined, by which the expenses would be reduced from $127,783 25 to $50,386, thus $67,397 25 on this head per year. A reduction of some salaries recommended, and the clerical force of the different departments systematized and reduced, giving different salaries to the different grades, instead of paying as now, good, bad and indifferent alike. By careful estimate in this item there would be annually a reduction of $21,400. All allowance for stationery and mileage to members of the Legislature is recommended to be cut off, as being a large item in annual saving for stationery of $5,836, and in mileage of $7,563 36, in the aggregate $10,836 25. A more careful and economical method of printing and binding has been established. Under careful sealed proposals to furnish the necessary supplies to be publicly invited, which to be opened in the Auditor General's office before the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Commonwealth and Superintendent of Public Printing. The contract to be allotted to the lowest and best bidder. The annual distribution of this stationery is provided for, and in fact the whole is settled by this bill in detail. It is estimated at least $10,000 can be annually saved by this system. A more careful and economical method of repairing public buildings and grounds, and also supervise the furnishing of fuel for the several public buildings and grounds, making them responsible for the same. The supervisors are constituted a board on public buildings and grounds. This board is made responsible for all expenditures in behalf of public buildings and grounds, and also supervise the furnishing of fuel for the Legislature and all the departments. It was conceived the expenditures for these items were annually greater than they should be, and inasmuch as the estimate of the State Treasurer for the current year in this behalf is $50,000, it is hoped the organization of some of the highest officers in the State Government will be the means of saving to-day controls the policy of the nation, and has a majority of the Senators from foreign States in this behalf is $40,000, it is hoped the organization of some of the highest officers in the Commonwealth into a board of commissioners on public buildings and grounds, making them responsible for the moneys expended thereon, including the supply of light and fuel, may decrease possibly by one half the heretofore annually large expenditure.

A more careful manner of ordering extra printing than the use of the Legislature, provided for whereby it is hoped at least $20,000, possibly $30,000, may be annually saved to the State treasury. Also, a different manner of using the use of the franking privilege to members and officers. The franking Legislature is provided, whereby in number of pieces, at least $10,000 can be annually economised. Without enlarging further on this detail, the policy of the report of your committee would be to reduce the expenditures for the current year over last year somewhat as follows:

Adherence to the law of 1868 fixing number and pay of legislative officers and employees.....$ 67,397 25

And as a further measure of economy it is already by law made the duty of the Commissioners of the sinking fund when the balance under their control justified it, to anticipate the payment of maturing obligations of the public debt, thus saving to the Commonwealth principal sums and dollars of accumulating interest. Such, sir, is a brief resume of the measures of retrenchment recommended by the Democratic State Convention and Reform in obedience to the resolutions of that convention, but the Senate practically inaugurate the advocated policy. It is perhaps no bad taste for me to remark that since my entrance upon the duties in this body, I have been devoted to economy in our public expenditures, a survey of my past history sustains me in this declaration. And, sir, some weeks since I introduced a resolution instructing your Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire into the manner of conducting the business of the several departments of State government, with a view to reform, if possible, the expenses of administration. It may not be out of place for me to say that committee has industriously, if not wisely, performed its duty. A few days since a report was submitted for the action of the Senate, accompanied with a bill carefully prepared to carry into practical effect the recommendations of the Committee. Any action, or, to epitomize this report, that you may finally comprehend the following: An act to reduce the expenses of government," accompanying it, and upon which you will be called to take action.

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Adherence to the law of 1868 fixing number and pay of legislative officers and employees.....$ 67,397 25

Too Much Marrying.

"The *Liberal Christian*" has an article on the above subject, from which we take the following: "It is not in the facility with which people get divorced, but in the facility with which they get married that the mischief inheres. It is not the unmarrying but the marrying—the marrying without proper consideration, marrying from wrong motives, with false views and unfounded expectations, marrying without knowing who or what—that causes all the disturbance. And there is altogether too much of such marrying. Marriage is a thing of quality and degree. A marriage of the blood is usually a short-lived affair, while a marriage of the brain or of the heart is lifelong. When man and woman marry all over and clean through, every quality and sentiment of each finding its complement and counterpart in the other, separation is impossible. But when they are only half married, when only a third part of them is married, when they are married only in their instincts, or their imaginations, or their fortunes, the unmarried part of them is very apt to get uneasy and rebel, and they find a Bedlam where they look for Elysium.

"There is altogether too much urging, and coaxing, and alluring young people into the blood important and sacred of all human relations, before they are prepared for its responsibilities or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying and being married. Marriage is thought by many people somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to pass through life a 'Miss' when, in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with many a wife."

MR. BEECHER has been driving Dexter, the fast horse. Of course when Mr. Beecher does or says anything the public are entitled to know all about it. So here goes the report of the ride Beecher took behind the fast horse Dexter, the gossip of Brooklyn is full of it. After a turn in the Park, Mr. Bonner drove a few miles in the Coney Island road, where he put the gallant animal to his speed. We are afraid to say how fast he went, but he did his performance and it would be difficult to say which enjoyed the fun most, the horse or the clergyman. Mr. Beecher is an enthusiastic lover of the horse, and long after under Mr. Bonner's humane sway gave him a taste of his quality that made all the old blood in his veins a fairly tingle. Arriving on their way home Mr. Bonner turned into Clinton street, where observing the Rev. Dr. Storrs, he again put the horse to a mettle and as the pastor of Plymouth Church, passed his reverend brother in something like a 2:20 gait, he waived his hand to him with an exuberant joy as much as to say, don't you wish you were behind this daughter?

WALTER BROWNE has appeared in a new role, on Monday evening he succeeded very easily in making fifty miles in six hours at the Boston Velodipede Rink. Nearly eleven and a half circuits were necessary to make the fifty and five hundred and seventy-three circuits completed the fifty miles. He began the trial at half-past four o'clock and rode nine miles before he stopped. He then rested twelve minutes, rode another nine miles, rested thirteen minutes, made another stage of nine miles and rested ten minutes. His next run was but eight miles and his closing nine minutes. Riding seven miles further he rested ten minutes, and then rode the last distance in two hours and forty-two minutes from the time of starting. The total running time was four hours and seventeen minutes, and the last mile was made in four minutes and a quarter. He declared that he could have accomplished it without great fatigue, and probably could have made the distance in much less time.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Madrid, says:

"There are a very few Spaniards who do not see that Cuba must eventually fall into the hands of the United States, and become part of the American Union. If the people of that world were in a fair, untrammeled way on the question of separation from Spain, and the majority of the votes should be in favor of that act, it is certain that no grave number of Spaniards would favor their retention under the Spanish dominion by force. They would regret the loss of the pearl of the Antilles, but they would not spend a dollar or risk a life to prevent the consummation if legitimately carried out."

This is so nearly like the tone the English press has adopted recently in discussing Canadian affairs that we are warranted in believing the wily Spaniards have concluded to take Hobson's choice, and "choose."

FOR EUROPE.—PARTIES WHO CONSAILING FOR EUROPE ON INMAN STEAMERS Are informed that the Vessels are filling very rapidly and that the early application is necessary for berths. The City of Brooklyn, sailing May 22d, is now filling.

WM. F. ARNOLD, Agent Inman Line,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, near SIXTH avenue, Pittsburgh.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.
The Fourth Instalment, $2 per share, on the Capital Stock is now due, payable at the Banking House of JAMES R. WILSON & SONS, on and after April 19th.
Certificates of stock are now ready to be issued to all subscribers paying up the $2 instalment.
JAMES H. WRIGHT,
Pittsburgh, April 9, 1869. Treasurer.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP.
GRATES SET, RANGES AND FURNACES REPAIRED.
Orders addressed to Box 1,074 Pittsburgh Postoffice, or left at 206 Liberty street, Hand Street Bridge, or at my residence No. 14 Strawberry alley, will receive prompt attention.

CONCENTRATED LYE.
Rabbitt's Potash, lb. cans;
Natrona Potash, lb. cans;
Colgate's Soaps;
Sponges, "Turkey Bath;"
Sponges, "Sheeps Wool;"
Vermillion, English and Chinese;
Vermillion, American;
Glue, Patent Diamond;
Glue, Common and No. 1;
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Have on hand at their Warerooms,
26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,
Of their own and other Manufacturers, a full stock of THOROUGHLY SEASONED
Floor Oil Cloths,
Green Oil Cloths, for Window Shades.
WINDOW SHADES.
For Stores and Dwellings, Enamelled and
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
Of Every Variety, in the different Lines.
Also, the Boston Belting Co.'s make of India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing and Rubber Goods generally.
Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c.
Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find our stock and prices as low and inducements as liberal as in the city, and Prices THE VERY LOWEST.

WALTHAM
WATCHES.
Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the 18 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company, of Waltham.
These Watches are the finest specimens of American made Watches now offered to the public, and are unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.
We keep also for sale a full line of the full-plate Watches made at Waltham, which we warrant to be thoroughly reliable timepieces, and in view of the quality, variety and finish, the best Watches now offered at similar prices in this market.
J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,
NEW MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Large Stock of Clothing
FOR SALE.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING (about $10,000 worth), and a large assortment of
HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Just received from the East, is offered for sale cheap at the Store of
JOHN F. WALTERS,
On the North side of Carson, between Joseph and John streets, East Birmingham.

H. R. BEESON'S
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC
CEMENT
WARRANTED.
Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.
CHAS. B. LEECH,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Warehouse formerly occupied by Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
91 AND 92 WATER STREET, AND 114 AND 116 FIRST AVENUE.

MECHANICS AND DEALERS
DESIRING A
FILE,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE, SHOULD ASK FOR THE
"AUBURN FILE."
They are conceded to be THE BEST in market.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

HARRISON AND GOODRICH
POTATOES,
Carefully Grown and Selected for Seed Purposes.
W. W. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Borough of East Birmingham for paving of streets, are hereby notified to call at once and pay the amounts due by them at my office. By order of the Town Council, all amounts unpaid after the expiration of ten days from date, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor for collection.
GEO. TRAUTMAN, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1869 HATS. 1869
Entirely New Stock.
McCORD & CO.
Wholesale Jobbers
IN
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS
AND
Palm Leaf Hats,
131 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANTS
Are invited to examine our NEW AND VERY LARGE STOCK OF FUR AND WOOL HATS, STRAW and PALM LEAF HATS, and an endless variety of CAPS. Also, all the Latest Styles of
LADIES AND MISSES'
Hats, Sundowns, etc.
Our Stock is BOUGHT FOR CASH, direct from the MANUFACTURERS, enabling us to offer Goods as LOW as any EASTERN HOUSE.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO
CASH BUYERS.
An Examination of our Stock before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
McCord & Co.,
131 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR).
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
URLING & BUCHLON

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, the Latest and most Fashionable Styles. Their Stock is larger than usual, and the goods have been selected with more than usual care. We respectfully invite all who desire Fashionable and Reliable Goods to call and examine for themselves. We are prepared to offer extra inducements to purchasers, and are determined to get our Suits up in the neatest and best manner, and at moderate prices. We earnestly solicit the attention of Gentlemen wanting first-class Clothing for Spring and Summer Wear to give us a call.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CARPETS.
SAVE TIME AND MONEY.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
NEW SPRING STOCK
OF
FINE CARPETS,
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
The Choicest Styles ever offered in this market.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.
A Splendid Line of Cheap Carpets. Good Cotton Chain Carpets at Twenty-five cents per yard.
McFARLAND & COL

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869.

It is difficult to discover any material change in the close condition of the local money market. Borrowers have been flattering themselves that an easier state of affairs would soon be brought about in the natural course of the market, but there is nothing to afford them any ground for congratulation. In Philadelphia the papers complain that the banks there are imitating the New York banks by favoring the Stock Exchange, and the *Press* remarks that "this is not just to our business men, who deserve and have a right to demand accommodations. Money loaned to a speculator does the country no good, while the capital so employed is withdrawn from a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a merchant creates trade, increases production, and helps development, and banks were originally designed to aid such enterprises. Many, however, have grown to be afraid of fine arts, in which specialty our banks are rapidly becoming adepts. It is more than likely that their rapacity will yet create such an outcry against them that our legislators will be moved either to dwarf their immense profits or sweep them from existence. The safety of the country will soon demand that either one or the other alternative be adopted. The masses are slowly beginning to understand the nature of the great incubus which is not only destroying the products of labor, but also warping the avenues of business. Thus brokers are able to borrow money at 6 ₰ cent, while the business man must sell his paper at 12."

—Government bonds are steadily advancing, and the new issues to-day sold higher than they ever touched before. Jay Cook & Co.'s circular, received by Messrs. McVay & Co., says:

In London 6's have advanced to 81, and sales have been made at 81¼ and 81⅜, which is a fraction higher. In our market there are no sellers to-day. Parties who have been short or low in stock are all anxious to buy. The foreign houses are bidding for all issues of bonds and cannot fill their orders at any quotations. There is a good borrowing demand for all of the 5-20s, and 6's especially, which have been carried without interest through the money stringency. The short interest here, we think, is larger than at any time since 1865. It is remarkable that in London also 6's are loaning flat. Indications, therefore, are all favorable to much higher prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881s, 6's	116¼	116⅝	116⅝
1862, 5-20's	116¼	116⅝	116⅝
1864 5-20's	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝
1865 5-20's, reg.	115⅛	115⅜	115⅜
1865 5-20's new	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1867 5-20's	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1868	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40's	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
Gold	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 14.	April 15.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	132⅝	132⅜		⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881	116⅝	116⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	116¼	116¼		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115⅝	115⅞	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115⅜	115⅜		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1865, 1	114⅛	114⅛		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1867, 1	114⅛	114⅛		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1868, 1	109⅞	109⅞		
U. S. 10-40s	109⅝	109⅝		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 15, 1869.	10 00	10 45	12 00	12 30	1 30	2 30	4 00
	A M.	A M.	M.	M.	P M.	P M.	P M.
N. Y. Central	163⅛	162⅝	162⅞	164⅛	163⅝	163⅝	164⅛
Hudson River					163	163	163
Reading	92½	92⅞	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	93
Mich. Central					135	135	135
Mich. Southern	98	98	97⅞	98	98⅛	98⅜	98⅝
Illinois Central	139½	139½	139½				
Cleve. & Pitts	90½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	91	91⅛
Fort Wayne	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝				
Chicago and North.	89	89	89				
Do preferred	97	97	97				
Cleve. and Toledo	97½	98	97½				
Rock Island	135⅞	136	135⅞				
Tol. and Wabash	69½	70	71⅛				
Do preferred	75	75	75				
Chicago and Alton	150	150	150				
Do. Paid							
Do preferred	85	84½	84½				
Ohio and Miss	34½	34½	34½				
Pacific Mail	92½	92½	92½				
Western U. Tel	41½	41½	41½				
Adams Express	49	49	49				
Merch. U. Ex	15	15⅛	15				
American M.U.Ex	40	40	40				
Wells, Fargo & Co	30½	30½	30½				

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: General business is not looking very prosperous, owing partly to an organized movement in New York to make money tight. The engineers of this movement are speculators in stocks and Government securities, who are anxious to break down prices, and they are using every effort for this purpose. It would be well if our legislators could reach these scoundrels, who thus not only seek to depress the values of properties which do not belong to them, but also disturb the business of the country, and harass our merchants to an extent that is well nigh disastrous. Every vital interest calls for the suppression of these nefarious pursuits, and we hope the sufferers will soon begin to do something to defend themselves from these batteries of the Wall street Bylocks.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869. }

Our general markets were more active to-day in nearly all branches of trade. The streets were thronged with wagons conveying freight to and from the various depots, and there were more country wagons in than we have noticed for a long time past. With the exception of a few articles noted below, prices have not undergone any change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale here prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to extra range in price from $6 50 ₰ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at $1@1 05 ₰ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull. Choice small white nominally $2 25@2 30 ₰ bushel.

BUTTER—Prices are drooping. Sales of good to choice table butter at 40@45c ₰ lb, and common qualities at 35@38c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Prices still declining. Ten days ago eggs were stiff at 36c and fresh, to-day sales of the same quality were made at 18@19c ₰ lb, and dull at that.

BACON, LARD, ETC—The market is quiet and prices seem to have 2 shading tendency. Quote nominally as follows: Sugar cured hams 15@15½c; clear sides 17@17½c; S. C. shoulders 15@15½c; S. C. hams 19½@20c; breakfast bacon 19@20c. Lard, kettle rendered, 20@20½c; leaf lard, 20½@20½c; lard, in buckets, 21c, and lard in tierces 19½@20c. Lard, in bbls, is worth $12 25.

LARD OIL—Market steady. We quote extra No. 1, winter strained, at 85@90; No. 1, 80@85, and No. 2 at 70@75 cents.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

HONEY—Demand good, and we think a poor supply. We quote at 30@35c ₰ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at 1@90 cents.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Nominal. In barrels would command $10@12 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—Stocks are accumulating. Sales of factory at 22@22½c, and Western Reserve at 20@20½c ₰ lb.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions commands $5 50 ₰ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@5 25 ₰ barrel. Quiet.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of peaches at 16c for quarters, 18c for mixed, and 15c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice bright quality command 16c, and ordinary 14c. Car Wheels, on private terms. New English Rails continue in request, and sales have been made of 1,500 tons on terms not made public. Bar from store continues quiet at our quotations.

ATTORNEYS.

A. W. FOSTER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 87 GRANT STREET.

☞ Office, Back Room, First Floor.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132⅜@132⅜.

NEW YORK, April 15—P. M.

MONEY—Easy at 7 per cent, currency and 7 @ 6 per cent. in gold. Throughout the day a great deal of loan paper was discounted more freely at 10 @ 7 per cent.

STERLING—Dull and heavy at 9½@9¾ for sight, with an increased demand. Prime bankers' 60 days 107½@108; sight 108½@108⅝.

GOLD—Weak; opened at 132⅝, advanced to 132⅞, and closed at 132⅜@132⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 5-32 per cent. to flat. Gold Exchanges $35,000,000. The clearing-house loans $18,076,000.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong, and English and German bankers were large buyers all day for shipment. There were also considerable purchases by investors, and a general disposition among recently conservative houses to put themselves in position for a future advance of the prices. The market is in a peculiar condition. The general public short interest is very large, and will be greatly increased by heavy sales of 5-20s during the week, and by the coming week and her after. Currency is are in good demand, and the supply is not large, and there will be more to much higher prices. Coupons 81, 1181@117; 5-20s, 1862, 116@116¼; do '64, 115⅛@115⅜; do '65, reg., 114⅝@114⅞; do '65, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do '67, 114⅛@114⅜; do '68, 109⅝@109⅞; 10-40s, 109⅝@109⅞.

STATE BONDS—Dull with a decline on North Carolinas. Missouris, 86@86⅞; old Tennessee, 67@68; new do, 65¾@66; North Carolina, 33⅞@34.

THE STOCK MARKET—Was during the morning was strong with Rock Island as the special feature, and selling from 111 to 113⅛, on reports that a large scrip dividend is to be declared. Subsequently it receded to 112. The next in point of interest was New York Central, which fluctuated from 163½ to 163¾, and 164⅛, the diverse views concerning the probable action of the Legislature on the 15 ₰ per cent. certificates tending to unsettle many. Immediately After Central and Rock Island, the larger transactions were in Northwestern, Fort Wayne and Reading, but in the afternoon the market was buoyant and excited, with a marked advance in some cases. New York Central, St. Paul, Wabash, old southern, Rock Island, Hudson, Erie, Pittsburgh and Lake Shore were all higher, Rock Island and Northwestern were weak and lower. Miscellaneous shares were active stocks quiet. The market generally closed strong.

GOLD PRICES.

Cumberland, 25@32. Wells's Express, 30@31½; Adams Express, 49@49½; American, 39½@40; United States, 39½@39¾; Merchants Union, 13½@13¾; consolidated, 15@15½; Quicksilver, 37@37½; Mariposa, 13@13½; preferred, 25@26; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾@41⅞; Hartford and Erie, 26@26⅜; Mariposa, 13@13½; do preferred, 25@26; New York central, 163½@163⅝; Erie, 35⅝@37⅛; preferred, 53@53½; Hudson River, 163@163½; Reading, 92½@92⅝; do preferred, 120@120½; Reading, 91¾@92; Michigan Southern, 98@98⅛; New York and Harlem, 130@130½; preferred, 135@135½; Michigan Central, 134½@135; Illinois Central, 139½@139¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90⅝@90¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 135@135⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131½@131⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 89@89⅛; do preferred, 97@97½; Northwestern preferred, 97@97½; Toledo and Wabash, 70@71⅛; preferred, 75@75½; Illinois Central, 139½@139¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 97½@98; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90⅝@90¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 135@135⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131½@131⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 89@89⅛; do preferred, 97@97½; Northwestern preferred, 97@97½; Toledo and Wabash, 70@71⅛; preferred, 75@75½; Terre Haute, 38@40; do preferred, 65@66; Wabash, 69½@70; do preferred, 75@75½; St. Paul, 74½@75; do preferred 83@83½; Fort Wayne, 131⅛@131⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 34@34½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 13@13⅛; Michigan Southern, 98@98⅛; Michigan Central, 134½@135; Illinois Central, 139½@139¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90⅝@90¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 135@135⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131½@131⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 89@89⅛; do preferred, 97@97½; Northwestern preferred, 97@97½; Toledo and Wabash, 70@71⅛; preferred, 75@75½; Terre Haute, 38@40; do preferred, 65@66; Wabash, 69½@70; do preferred, 75@75½; St. Paul, 74½@75; do preferred 83@83½; Fort Wayne, 131⅛@131⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 34@34½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 13@13⅛; Quicksilver, 37@37½; Mariposa, 13@13½; preferred, 25@26; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 26@26⅜; New York central, 163½@163⅝; Erie, 35⅝@37⅛; preferred, 53@53½; Hudson River, 163@163½; Reading, 92½@92⅝; do preferred, 120@120½; Reading, 91¾@92; Michigan Southern, 98@98⅛; New York and Harlem, 130@130½; preferred, 135@135½

The Daily Commercial.

A WOMAN SCORNED.

A Faithless Man Shot by a Young Lady.

A Baltimore dispatch says: Additional particulars of the tragedy which took place at Jarrettsville, Harford county, Maryland, on last Saturday have come to hand. Nicholas McComas, a young man living about two miles from the village, was shot and almost instantly killed, by Miss Martha J. Cairns, who resides about the same distance from Jarrettsville, but in a different direction. From the most authentic accounts it appears that on Saturday evening McComas had ridden to Jarrettsville, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the militia company, of which he was a member, and at the time of the murder was in a yard at the rear of a tavern. Miss Cairns followed him to Jarrettsville, and on arriving at the tavern, dismounted from her horse, fastened him securely, and passing into the ladies' apartment removed her riding skirt, her hat and other encumbrances that might retard her movements. Leaving the ladies' apartment with a Colt's revolver in her hand, she walked directly through the bar-room, which was full of men, and stepped out upon a back porch, which overlooked the yard, where McComas was standing in the doorway opening into the bar on the porch.

She took deliberate aim with her pistol at McComas and fired, he being scarcely ten paces distant from her. The bullet struck him in the breast, and as he reeled and fell she pulled her pistol which held up the porch and fired two more shots, neither of which took effect. He clasped the pillars of the porch and endeavored to save himself by them, but from the rapid loss of blood from the wound, his strength failed and he fell. Miss Cairns walked directly up to him and standing over him fired the last remaining shots into his body. Still carrying the revolver in her hand the murderess passed back through the crowd of men, stricken speechless by the awful scene enacted before their eyes. They did not move to bar her passage. Leaving the porch through the bar room and back to the ladies' apartment and walking away without any excitement, she walked with perfect composure. In the dressingroom she resumed her riding habit again, then mounted her horse, galloped back to her home, and had gone a considerable distance from the village before any one thought of following her. A mile from Jarrettsville, she asked him if McComas was dead. He replied yes, when she said, I told him what I was going to do. She exhibited no signs of regret, and it was supposed at first that she had just finished the most ordinary action. On Sunday she rode to Bellair, and gave herself up to the authorities. Miss Cairns was an ab ut thirty years of age, and McComas was about thirty-seven years. Both parties belonged to respectable families, and held prominent position in the social circle of the county. The excitement runs very high in the neighborhood of the murder, and public opinion is on the side of Miss Cairns. Public sentiment is supposed to be fully shared by the first shot, and the last two were probably fired into his dead body. Some time since Miss Cairns brought suit against McComas for breach of promise, but the case did not come to trial.

Is It Right to be Rich?

The now venerable but still energetic Lewis Tappan of Brooklyn, New York, has published for gratuitous circulation, a pamphlet in answer to this question—giving his views, after sixty years of experience of the world, as to what is Christian duty, in the way of acquiring and spending money. Many of his suggestions are pungent and practical. The only difficulty in getting his system into action against the weakness human nature has for rent and luxuries, big fortunes and big incomes therefrom. He addresses chiefly a class within the church, admonishing them in their personal frankness; and it would do them no harm individually to heed his emphatic exhortation to use and not abuse profitable traffic. There are enough and too many persons in the world who unconsciously and illogically make the distinction once avowed by a new convert. He was speaking of the change he had met with to a friend who had been one of his patiently waiting creditors. The friend ventured to hint that now perhaps he would see the propriety of paying up. "Why as to principal reply, "I don't know about that. Religion is religion, and business is business." So as to the world's people—well, Wall streets are certainly missionary grounds, and we never can check the keenness of the lust of gain in this country will deserve a monument to his memory as a benefactor of the Republic.

It is said to be all a mistake that John C. Breckenridge is impoverished and broken in health. He is worth fully $80,000, and his health was never better than it is now. He is undecided as to what he will do or where he will go. There is a good deal of talk about his returning to the practice of the law, which he never practiced or understood, but among the knowing it is surmised that he will go into the Kentucky Legislature at the next session in place of Preston, who now holds the seat for Fayette county, but will give way for Breckinridge.

CITY MATTERS.

Electro-Plating—A New and Important Business.

It is somewhat surprising that the business of electro-plating, so common in the principal cities of the East, has not heretofore been introduced in Pittsburgh, and we are pleased to announce that the Pittsburgh Electro-Plating Company, recently organized, are now fully prepared to supply the want so long felt. They have opened an office and factory at No. 1 Ninth street, (late St. Clair,) next to the Suspension bridge, and have secured the services of Prof. J. J. Allaies, a competent chemist and electro-plater, and having all the modern appliances, are ready to electro-plate, with gold or silver, all metallic substances, such as britannia ware, zinc, pewter, brass, copper, etc., at reasonable rates.

There may be found in every family, and in every hotel and boarding house, many articles which have become useless from wearing away of the plating, and which may be made, at a very trifling cost, not only serviceable but beautiful by the comparatively new process. All articles of table ware, such as knives, forks, spoons, castors, tea pots, urns, sugar bowls, cake baskets, pitchers, &c., also, watch cases, door knobs, bell pulls, chandeliers, soda fountains, spigots, &c., &c., can be had equal to new. We have examined a number of samples of the work done by the company, and the style and finish were perfectless. We may state that ample capital has been invested by Pittsburgh capitalists, and the intention is to make the business permanent. Those who have work of this character to be done may rely upon receiving satisfactory guarantees as to its durability, and the purity of the metals used in plating. A personal acquaintance with the gentlemen principally concerned, enables us to speak in the highest terms of their competency and reliability. Mr. J. G. Boyle, a gentleman well known to many of our citizens, is the acting superintendent of the company, and may be found in the office during business hours. See advertisement in another column.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 15th, 1869:

John Frazier et al. to Robert Munroe, April 15, 1869; lot on Sheffield street, near Bidwell, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 70 by 120 feet, building, ... $35,500

James Dickson to Stewart Scott, April 15, 1869; lot on Western avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 23 feet 4 inches by 120 feet, ... 3,000

John S. Shafer to Frederick Evert, January 14, 1869; lot on Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, 40 by 95 feet, with buildings, 17,000

John Walker to John Weeger, April 7, 1869; lot in Ross township, containing 194 perches, ... 400

Charles D. Wiley to Mrs. Jane Lynn, October 26, 1867; lot on Carroll street, Second ward, Allegheny, 15 by 200 feet, 2,000

John Richardson to John Baldridge, Jr., April 14, 1863, lot corner of Shingiss and Grant streets, Braddock Borough, 82½ by 120 feet, with buildings, ... 3,000

City of Allegheny to Felecian Slataper, lot in Sharler township, containing 3 acres 92 perches, ... 3,576

Heirs of A. Mercy to Thos. Kelley, April 14, 1869; lot of ground in the village of Noblestown, containing 13 perches, ... 650

J. M. Specher to Jacob Walter, April 15, 1867; lot of ground in Harrison township, 50 by 55 feet, ... 175

Felix C. Negly to Ralph White, November 13, 1868; lot of ground in Union township, containing 1¼ acres, ... 630

Robert Scott, Cunningham to John McNulty, January 14, 1868; lot of ground in Ross township, containing 21 acres and 43 perches, ... 1,860

Thomas McMaster to John M. Osborne, April 6, 1868; lot on Grant street, in the village of Turtle Creek, 40 by 111 feet, ... 300

Wm. Wilson to Charles H. Anderson, March 3, 1868; lot corner of Forbes and Pride streets, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 19 by 55 feet, with buildings, ... 3,000

George Sr. Williams to Elisha Thomas, lot on Era street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 120 feet, ... 400

Isaac Kuhn to Ann Moorhead, November 5, 1868; lot in Harrison township, on Brackenridge avenue, 82½ by 292 feet, ... 375

MORTGAGES.

Same day twenty mortgages were filed of record.

A Pleasant Occasion.

On Wednesday evening there was a pleasant time at the Braddock M. E. Church, now occupied by Rev. Thomas McCleary. A party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about sixty, came down from McKeesport with well filled baskets, took possession of the pastor's residence, and spread his table in sumptuous style. Those, together with a number of invited guests from Braddock, partook of the feast, after which Mr. J. M. Eisenbrun, on behalf of the stewards of McKeesport M. E. Church, presented Mr. McCleary with a purse of fifty dollars. Mr. Joseph Jenkins, on behalf of the ladies of McKeesport, followed him with an additional present of fifty dollars. These sums were received by Mr. McCleary with feelings of sentiments of profound gratitude. Mr. C. C. Fawcett, on behalf of the friends of Braddock, thanked the visitors from McKeesport for the kindly interest which they had exhibited in their former pastor. The party then retired, highly gratified with the events of the evening.

The Republican Nomination for Controller of Allegheny.

The Republican members of Allegheny Councils held a caucus last evening for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. B. Francis, City Controller, previously reported. There were three candidates put in nomination, Mr. Wm. C. Porter, Mr. J. W. Beaning, and Mr. George B. McClean. Six ballots were had, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Porter on the sixth ballot by a majority of three. Mr. Porter has been for some time well know to the citizens of Allegheny, having kept a grocery at the corner of Ohio and Robinson streets. His nomination seemed to give general satisfaction to the members of Council, and he will undoubtedly prove a most competent and reliable officer.

AMPUTATION.—Yesterday Dr. McGirr, Surgeon at Mercy Hospital, amputated the arm of Patrick McKetrick, who, last week, was arrested in McKeesport on a charge of larceny, and in attempting to escape from the officer fell from the trestle work on the Connellsville Railroad and fractured his arm below the elbow. After the amputation the injured arm was taken to Mercy Hospital, were the amputation of the limb above the elbow was performed by Dr. McGirr, assisted by Drs. Gallagher, Benham and Ale, of the hospital staff. Dr. McKelvey, Jail Physician, and Dr. Jamison.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—Chief of Police, Robert Hague, who has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph A. Bottles, Esq., was sworn in by His Honor Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and immediately assumed his duties. Mr. Hague is perfectly at home in the office, and his efficiency will soon be manifest. He has long be known as one of the most competent police officers in this city.

ELECTED LIBRARIAN.—Mr. J. H. Kuhn has been elected Librarian of the Catholic Library and Reading Room on Wood street.

THE GREAT OIL CONFLAGRATION.

Spreading of the Flames—Duelling House, Storing House and Barrel Shed Destroyed—Additional Tanks and Another Refinery Partly Burned—Tubular Has Barrel-Ages. Over $250,000—Insurance $75,000.

ON FIRE WHEN OUR REPORT CLOSES.

When our report of the great oil conflagration at the oil refinery of Messrs. Forsythe Bros., in the Eighteenth ward, which broke out at 10 A. M. Wednesday, closed for yesterday's paper, the benzine still, where the explosion occurred, the refining house, a tank, of six thousand barrels of distillate, a tank of tar and a tank of eighteen thousand barrels of crude oil were in flames and burning fiercely. We stated that the fire was one of the largest of the kind that ever occurred here, and were now informed that it is the largest.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The fire did not spread any further than was prevented from spreading, by the exertions of the firemen, who kept a constant stream of water on buildings in imminent danger. The water was supplied from the tank at the works of Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle, who kept his engine running to its full capacity in order to supply the steamers. About seven o'clock in the evening an alarm was sounded, but this was occasioned by the bursting of the hose, and additional engines were telegraphed for to protect adjoining property. The Duquesne and Eagle answered the summons, the Independence being there already, and remained on the ground until after midnight. The fire covered no more diminished, but without materially spreading until ten o'clock.

OTHER PROPERTY IN DANGER.

In the interval the flames had communicated to one or two of the frame buildings near by, but they were quickly extinguished. On a representation of the large tank which had last ignited, near the railroad, stood a large and handsome brick dwelling, belonging to the Messrs. Forsythe Brothers, and occupied by the family of Mr. James Forsythe, their gauger, and part of this the elegant residence of Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle. The furniture, as stated in our yesterday, was all removed from these houses during the afternoon, as precautionary measure, no hopes being entertained of saving them.

THE CRUDE OIL TANK BURSTS.

Just about ten o'clock the danger to the great tank at the extreme east end of the ground was suddenly averted, but in most disastrous manner. For some hours previous it was feared that the burning tank of crude oil would collapse, and at the time stated, that event took place. A second afterward a burning flood rushed out and spread in all directions, and a man who was watching it during the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad made a narrow escape of being swept away in the fiery torrent. He leaped and had time to run back from where he started.

A FLOOD OF LIQUID FIRE.

The burning oil instantly surrounded the residence of Mr. Forsythe, mentioned above, and enveloped it in flames, which caused its speedy and total destruction. The stream ran, also, in the direction of Dr. Tweddle's house, but a deep ditch intervened and the handsome building was saved. Adjoining the burning house was a frame stable, which did not last many minutes in the furious whirlpool that surrounded it. The burning oil rushed on past the house to the railroad, and along the track of the Valley Railroad, and for several hundred feet the ties were burned and the rails warped out of place. The damage will be repaired yesterday morning. Five telegraph poles in the track of the fire were burned and the wires fell yesterday morning workmen were engaged replacing them with new ones.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

A torrent of the burning oil also swept along the ground, toward the brick storing house belonging to the works on the back end of the ground near the railroad track. This building contained several hundred barrels of refined oil, and the flames from the oil shooting up in a wavery column many feet high, soon enveloped it and it became a mass of flame. Both it and its contents were totally destroyed.

THE FIRE STILL SPREADS.

The fire ran on, and just below here overflowed, and ran down to the river. Here were two frame sheds, each holding about five hundred barrels, and both partly full. Both ignited and were destroyed. One of these tanks belonged to the Forsythe Brothers, and the other to the "Stella Works" of Messrs. Mentzheimer, Koehler & Co. Some distance further on, three barrel houses belonging to the "Clara" Works of Messrs. Reny & Jagerman, was encountered by the steam and was ignited and consumed, together with thirty-one hundred new barrels. A wooden tank near here, containing a quantity of benzine, was also consumed.

The flames also communicated to the agitating houses of the Clara works, and it, with the agitators, engine and pumps, was destroyed. The buildings containing the stills, boilers, &c., was damaged, but not destroyed.

THE BARREL SHED.

Immediately after the tank bursted the stream that hereinbefore been directed on the barrel shed on the plank road, was turned on Mr. Forsythe's house, which was then in flames, and almost immediately afterward the barrel shed ignited. It was wholly consumed, together with its contents, several thousand empty barrels. The office of the firm, a brick building near the railroad, was also consumed. The burning oil also ran upon and burned the pump located on the river bank, used for raising water to the works and totally destroyed them.

REMAINS OF A MAN FOUND.

Yesterday morning, in the ruins of the stable, were found the charred remains of a man. A portion of a suspender and a large tooth were the only articles by which the lump could be identified, nothing but a burned trunk and a few calcined bones remaining. There was also some buttons discovered which proved conclusively that they were human remains, and also that of a man, but who he was, or how he came there has not yet been discovered. Coroner Clawson was notified and removed the remains to Devore's undertaking establishment on Grant street.

It is supposed, however, that the deceased is Robert McClelland, a member of the Independence Engine Company, Twelfth ward. He was in a standing near the burning tank at the time it bursted, and it is supposed ran to the rear to be to get out of reach of the fire. The stable was also immediately thereafter enveloped in flames, and his remains, existing current fire was consumed. At any rate Mr. McClelland has not been seen since the bursting of the tank, and although active search has been made he cannot be found. He was assisting to throw a stream on some of the burning property at the time the tank collapsed. Coroner Clawson delined holding an inquest owing to the almost total destruction of the remains.

THE LOSS.

The loss cannot be correctly estimated, but it will be between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars. A gentleman informs us that a member of the firm stated to him yesterday that the loss would not fall short of $250,000, and that they were insured, mostly in Eastern companies, to the amount of $125,000. The insurance agents, by a calculation of risks held in their respective companies, make the insurance about $75,000. A portion of the insurance will be found below. The loss to the Stella and Clara Works cannot be ascertained at present, but will not prove very heavy. Both are fully covered by insurance.

THE INSURANCE.

We succeeded in obtaining the following insurance:

The refined oil in the treating house, fifteen hundred barrels, is fully covered by insurance in the following companies: Artisans', Peoples and Allegheny, of Pittsburgh; North American, Hartford, Conn.; Putnam, New York, and Connecticut Mutual, each $2,500. Total, $15,000.

The tank of eighteen hundred barrels crude oil, and which is yet burning, is insured for about $30,000, but we could only learn of $27,500, divided among the following companies: Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Niagara, New York, $5,000; Cash, Pittsburgh, $5,000; and in companies represented by R. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgo, $15,000. The tank was valued at over $100,000, so that the loss over the insurance will be about $75,000.

The insurance on the frame barrel shed and contents, several thousand empty barrels, amounted to $8,500, and is divided among the following companies: Hartford, Conn., $2,500; New York, $1,500; Astor, New York, $2,500; Niagara, New York, $2,500.

Un the oil in barrels in the brick storehouse on the lower end of the ground there is insurance in the following companies: Niagara, New York, $5,000; Cash, of Pittsburgh, $2,500; North American, Hartford, $1,250; Putnam, New York, $1,250; Connecticut Mutual, $1,250; total $12,500, which it is thought will cover the loss.

The dwelling house occupied by Mr. James Forsythe was insured to the amount of $4,000 in the Continental, New York, which covers the loss.

The bank of 6,000 barrels of distillate was, as before stated, not insured.

This makes a total insurance, so far as ascertained of $65,500, but we were informed last evening that there was $10,000 more, but in what Companies we could not learn. The works were also insured, but to what extent we could not learn.

AT NINE O'CLOCK

Last evening the tanks were still burning, but it is thought no further damage will be done. The independence steamer, which has been at the fire ever since it broke out, returned to the house at eight o'clock last evening. The firemen are all deserving of praise for their conduct during the fire, and more especially the Independence.

Alleged Professional Thieves Committed.

A day or two ago the Mayor's police learned that Washington Freese, who has been absent from the city for some time past, was about to pay the town of smoke a visit, and accordingly they set a watch for him in hopes to arrest him and before he could commit any devilery. A thorough search of all his former haunts about the city was made but no traces of him could be discovered. Yesterday, however, officers Moon and Rach discovered him and a companion in Plum alley. Both were arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, where the latter gave the name of Richard Lawrence *alias* Johnson. Chief Hague charged the parties with being professional thieves, and on this they were committed to the county jail for ninety days each. Lawrence says he belongs to Wheeling and can prove that he is a gentleman. Freese will be known to our readers and consequently we need say nothing of him.

The Bridge Commission.

The Commission appointed to investigate the plans for the East river bridge, at New York, have arrived in this city. The object of the commission is to inspect the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, and yesterday morning was devoted to that purpose. The visitors number twenty persons, including the Commission and a board of consulting engineers. The following are the names: John A. Roebling, Horatio Allen, J. Dutton Steele, C. J. Serrell, Wm. A. Roebling, Hon. H. W. Sloeum, Alex. McCue, W. A. Paxton, Mr. Laidlaw, Jas. McCue, W. A. Paxton, Mr. Laidlaw, Jas. Kinsade, E. Carey, C. C. Martin, W. C. Kingsley, J. W. Lewis, Thos. Wilson, Mr. Robertson, Julius W. Adams. The party are at the Monongahela House. They propose to visit Cincinnati and Niagara before returning.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Chas. Hauch, the well known proprietor of the drug store, corner of Grant and Second streets, was on Wednesday evening, presented with a magnificent pencil holder by his many friends. Mr. J. Floyd made the presentation speech, which was happily responded to by Mr. Hauch, and the speeches and subsequent banquet were highly enjoyed by all present.

"RENEGADE OF THE POTOMAC."—This is the title of a new drama, to be produced at the Academy of Music on the 26th and 27th of May, for the benefit of Posts 35 and 8, G. A. R. There will be a meeting of the members of the Posts at Stockton avenue, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of electing the play and rehearsing the tableaux.

DEPUTY MARSHAL.—The Monongahela *Republican* says that Col. John Hall, of Washington, is to be Marshal Murdock's deputy.

TWO MORE.—Two more of Mayor Brush's police have been discharged for drunkenness.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A Large Amount of Whisky Seized for Violation of the Internal Revenue Laws—Trial Lists for To-day, Etc., Etc.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

An information in rem. was filed against six hundred and thirty packages of distilled spirits, containing 30,306 gallons, valued at $15,189, owned by Wm. McKimm & Co., on Thirty-eighth street, in the Fifteenth ward. The information alleges that the above mention company were engaged in distilling spirits from the 1st of February, 1868, to the 21st of February, 1869, and that the spirits seized as above mentioned were distilled without a receiving cistern being provided, as required by law. The distilled spirits were seized by Mr. Volz, the Collector of Internal revenue. The Marshal took possession of the spirits Tuesday, and the 26th inst., was fixed for the defendant to show cause why the said property should not be forfeited.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

Before Judge Mellon in the case of James Barclay vs. Edward Davidson, action in ejectment, reported yesterday, was resumed, and had not been concluded at adjournment.

In the Quarter Sessions Court room Judge Sterrett presided in the consideration of the regular Common Pleas list.

The first case taken up was that of the deafness of Wm. Robinson, Jr., deceased, vs. Dr. Myers; action by ejectment for a lot of ground on Taylor avenue, Allegheny. On trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 92. (December) Krumm vs. Arensburg.
No. 2. (January) Auld vs. Wain.
No. 4. Butts vs. Rushmanberger.
No. 6. Skating Park vs. Shaffer et al.
No. 7. Powell vs. Littell.
No. 8. Smith vs. Gray.
No. 11. Frank Bros. & Co. vs. Franklin.
No. 12. Hagerman vs. Kratz.
No. 17. Gibbs vs. Hultz.
No. 19. Himmelrich vs. Kain.
No. 20. Carter vs. Hartley et al.
No. 21. Lang vs. McClarren.
No. 22. McMasters, Brothers, and Penna. RR. Co.
No. 24. Sheenan vs. Schaderman.
No. 27. Bentley vs. Cowan.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of B. South vs. David Gilmore, previously reported, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the District Court trial list for to-day:

No. 62. Steamboat Fair Play vs. Storg.
No. 64. Walters vs. Warden et al.
No. 82. Mertz vs. Demming & McAnulty.
No. 88. Rose vs. Coeman.
No. 90. Jenkins & Co. vs. Hodges.
No. 92. Hutchings vs. Gilson.
No. 101. Hapler et al. vs. Darlington.
No. 102. Haller vs. Mathews.

One More Unfortunate.

An old gentleman giving his name as James Bowers, called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and related the following account of how he had been swindled out of one hundred dollars. He formerly resided in Penn township, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lime. Receiving his money for the same on Wednesday last procured passage on the steamboat Waunita, which leaves to-day for st. Louis, intending to stop off at Burlington, Iowa. On Wednesday evening he met with an affable gentleman on the boat, who after indirectly learning the destination of Mr. Bowers, informed him that he was also going himself. The old gentleman was a little backward at first in making up with the stranger, but by his gentlemanly appearance soon won the esteem of both Mr. Bowers and his wife. Yesterday morning the two went up street, and during his absence the stranger informed Mrs. Bowers that he also had to go and purchase some goods, and would accordingly put a check for $1,500 drawn on a bank in Philadelphia, and requested the loan of one hundred so could reach Burlington, when he would have the cashed and remunerate her for the favor. The good old lady was rather reluctant to do so, but the stranger offered her the check as security, which she took, and handed over the one hundred dollars in her purse. While doing so, Mr. B. returned and on learning of the state of affairs, promptly gave his assent to the loan and pocketed the check. The stranger went to purchase the goods and Mr. B. sometime afterward conceived the idea that he might be a confidence man, but the latter's gentlemanly manner led him to think still stronger that he was. Finally he went to the bank where the check was drawn, and showed the check. The swindle was then made known, and the poor man, grief stricken, wended his way to the Mayor's office and reported his loss to the officers. There is no hope of apprehending the sharper.

A Skillful Surgical Operation.

On Tuesday evening a young man who resides in the south side, on the Twelfth ward, by some means or other became in a highly intoxicated condition, and called on his brother who resides in an alley near Penn street in the Twelfth ward. It appears that he was not particular as to his method of getting into the house, as he broke two pills in forcing the door open. After entering the house he commenced an attack on a boy, who appeared to be the sole occupant of the house, and in the fight responded by throwing a hatchet at the head of the assaulting party, inflicting a fearful wound in the left temple. The skill in such a manner as to render the case of the injured party almost desperate. Dr. Lee was then summoned, and with the assistance of Dr. Snively, trepanned the skull, removing a large quantity of bone in the shape of a skillful manner, and at last accounts the patient was in a fair way to recovery. The operation was performed in twenty-two and one-half minutes and the physicians deserve credit for the skill displayed, as the operation was one of the most difficult that any surgeon of this city has lately been called upon to perform.

Police Intelligence.

FRIDAY, April 16, 1869.

Before Mayor Brush.

WAIVED A HEARING.

Miles Ward, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Francis Molbevill, appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and waiving a hearing, entered bail for his appearance at Court. The charge is based upon the act of Ward having driven his wagon over Mr. McDevitt's little daughter, by which her leg was broken. Devore's undertaking establishment on Grant street.

It is supposed, however, that the deceased is Robert McClelland, a member of the Independence Engine Company, Twelfth ward. He was in a standing near the burning tank at the time it bursted, and it is supposed ran to the rear to be to get out of reach of the fire. The stable was also immediately thereafter enveloped in flames, and his remains existing current fire was consumed. At any rate Mr. McClelland has not been seen since the bursting of the tank, and although active search has been made he cannot be found. He was assisting to throw a stream on some of the burning property at the time the tank collapsed. Coroner Clawson delined holding an inquest owing to the almost total destruction of the remains.

THE LOSS.

The loss cannot be correctly estimated, but it will be between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars. A gentleman informs us that a member of the firm stated to him yesterday that the loss would not fall short of $250,000, and that they were insured, mostly in Eastern companies, to the amount of $125,000. The insurance agents, by a calculation of risks held in their respective companies, make the insurance about $75,000. A portion of the insurance will be found below. The loss to the Stella and Clara Works cannot be ascertained at present, but will not prove very heavy. Both are fully covered by insurance.

THE INSURANCE.

We succeeded in obtaining the following insurance:

The refined oil in the treating house, fifteen hundred barrels, is fully covered by insurance in the following companies: Artisans', Peoples and Allegheny, of Pittsburgh; North American, Hartford, Conn.; Putnam, New York, and Connecticut Mutual, each $2,500. Total, $15,000.

The tank of eighteen hundred barrels crude oil, and which is yet burning, is insured for about $30,000, but we could only learn of $27,500, divided among the following companies: Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Niagara, New York, $5,000; Cash, Pittsburgh, $5,000; and in companies represented by R. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgo, $15,000. The tank was valued at over $100,000, so that the loss over the insurance will be about $75,000.

The insurance on the frame barrel shed and contents, several thousand empty barrels, amounted to $8,500, and is divided among the following companies: Hartford, Conn., $2,500; New York, $1,500; Astor, New York, $2,500; Niagara, New York, $2,500.

Un the oil in barrels in the brick storehouse on the lower end of the ground there is insurance in the following companies: Niagara, New York, $5,000; Cash, of Pittsburgh, $2,500; North American, Hartford, $1,250; Putnam, New York, $1,250; Connecticut Mutual, $1,250; total $12,500, which it is thought will cover the loss.

The dwelling house occupied by Mr. James Forsythe was insured to the amount of $4,000 in the Continental, New York, which covers the loss.

The bank of 6,000 barrels of distillate was, as before stated, not insured.

This makes a total insurance, so far as ascertained of $65,500, but we were informed last evening that there was $10,000 more, but in what Companies we could not learn. The works were also insured, but to what extent we could not learn.

AT NINE O'CLOCK

Last evening the tanks were still burning, but it is thought no further damage will be done. The independence steamer, which has been at the fire ever since it broke out, returned to the house at eight o'clock last evening. The firemen are all deserving of praise for their conduct during the fire, and more especially the Independence.

Alleged Professional Thieves Committed.

A day or two ago the Mayor's police learned that Washington Freese, who has been absent from the city for some time past, was about to pay the town of smoke a visit, and accordingly they set a watch for him in hopes to arrest him and before he could commit any devilery. A thorough search of all his former haunts about the city was made but no traces of him could be discovered. Yesterday, however, officers Moon and Rach discovered him and a companion in Plum alley. Both were arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, where the latter gave the name of Richard Lawrence *alias* Johnson. Chief Hague charged the parties with being professional thieves, and on this they were committed to the county jail for ninety days each. Lawrence says he belongs to Wheeling and can prove that he is a gentleman. Freese will be known to our readers and consequently we need say nothing of him.

The Bridge Commission.

The Commission appointed to investigate the plans for the East river bridge, at New York, have arrived in this city. The object of the commission is to inspect the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, and yesterday morning was devoted to that purpose. The visitors number twenty persons, including the Commission and a board of consulting engineers. The following are the names: John A. Roebling, Horatio Allen, J. Dutton Steele, C. J. Serrell, Wm. A. Roebling, Hon. H. W. Sloeum, Alex. McCue, W. A. Paxton, Mr. Laidlaw, Jas. McCue, W. A. Paxton, Mr. Laidlaw, Jas. Kinsade, E. Carey, C. C. Martin, W. C. Kingsley, J. W. Lewis, Thos. Wilson, Mr. Robertson, Julius W. Adams. The party are at the Monongahela House. They propose to visit Cincinnati and Niagara before returning.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Chas. Hauch, the well known proprietor of the drug store, corner of Grant and Second streets, was on Wednesday evening, presented with a magnificent pencil holder by his many friends. Mr. J. Floyd made the presentation speech, which was happily responded to by Mr. Hauch, and the speeches and subsequent banquet were highly enjoyed by all present.

"RENEGADE OF THE POTOMAC."—This is the title of a new drama, to be produced at the Academy of Music on the 26th and 27th of May, for the benefit of Posts 35 and 8, G. A. R. There will be a meeting of the members of the Posts at Stockton avenue, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of electing the play and rehearsing the tableaux.

DEPUTY MARSHAL.—The Monongahela *Republican* says that Col. John Hall, of Washington, is to be Marshal Murdock's deputy.

TWO MORE.—Two more of Mayor Brush's police have been discharged for drunkenness.

Important to Steel Manufacturers—Sherman's Improved Process for Renewing Crucibles.

We were, yesterday, shown a Crucible from the Black Diamond Steel Works of Messrs. Park Bros. & Co., which had passed through ten heats and melted during those heats, eight hundred and twenty four pounds of steel. This is accounted for by the fact that after each heat the Crucible was renewed under Sherman's patent for renewing Crucibles. The average heats which Crucibles are subjected to being but three, the value of this patent is apparent.

Wm. F. Sherman, the patentee, is in the city, and can be seen for a few days at the office of Park Bros. & Co., Railroad street, between Thirteenth and Thirty-first streets.

The Purest and Safest.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for reconciling the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession have long since pronounced it without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopoia of the faculty contains no proscription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the merits of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of digestion and of vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. As a FAMILY TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia—Chartered in 1850—Charter Perpetual—Assets Over $2,500,000.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1869.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the full sum of Three Thousand Dollars, from the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in payment of Policy No. 6,389 for $3,000 on the life of Isaac Wilson, dec'd.

I also acknowledge the return of all the notes given for premiums on said policy, the Dividends having liquidated the same in full.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Administrator of Isaac Wilson, dec'd.

Applications for insurance in this old and reliable company may be made to

W. P. CHERRINGTON,
No. 96 Fourth avenue, or
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For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches having proved their efficacy by many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, accepting to think yet better of that which I began by thinking well of."
eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Remember

The great auction sales at No. 29 Fifth avenue, by Messrs. Jennings, Lacy & Co., of Macrum & Carlisle this morning and afternoon.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

A large assortment at the Premium Trunk Factory, No. 101 Wood street.

The Rush Continues

At the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

A Fine Assortment

Of scarfs, ties, bows, suspenders, gloves, handkerchiefs, in silk and linen, always in stock, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

Yellow! Yellow! Yellow!

Sole leather valises, all sizes, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Gauze Merino, Lisle Thread and Silk Shirts and Drawers,

An elegant assortment, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

White and Fancy Shirts

Of superior quality in stock, and made to order, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

Great Sacrifice of Goods.

At the auction sales of Macrum & Carlisle, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

A Splendid Assortment

Of French Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR
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YOU WILL FIND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
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White Shirts,
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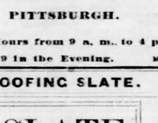

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